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ABSTRACT

This report presents empirical findings from the analysis of the performance of 85 students from Madison Park High School, Boston, Massachusetts, on the Boston Public Schools City Algebra Test (BPSCAT) in June and August 2000, and how their participation in Jobs for Youth's Boston PLATO computer-based instruction in the intervening months may have affected their achievement. It was determined that the number of PLATO modules completed has a positive and statistically significant effect on the change in test scores, and that the significance of this effect is robust to a number of factors. All analyses were conducted with Stata version 7.0. (Author/SLD)

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Evaluation of Madison Park PLATO Training on August 2000 BPS City Algebra Test Achievement

Christopher F. Baum

October 1, 2001

This report presents empirical findings from the analysis of 85 Madison Park High School students' performance on the BPS City Algebra Test (BPSCAT) in June and August 2000, and how their participation in JFY/Boston's PLATO computer-based instruction in the intervening months may have affected their attainment. We determine that the number of PLATO modules completed has a positive and statistically significant effect on the change in test scores, and that the significance of this effect is robust to a number of factors. All analysis is conducted with Stata version 7.0.

Modeling improvement in BPSCAT performance

The analysis of these data is reasonably considered via ordinary least squares regression, given that the retake score may be viewed as an outcome of the original score and the intervening treatment. The basic model considered is therefore:

$$AUG_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PLATOMOD_i + \beta_2 JUN_i + \epsilon_i$$

where AUG_i is the i^{th} student's August 2000 BPSCAT score, JUN_i is the corresponding June 2000 score, and $PLATOMOD_i$ measures the number of PLATO modules completed in the interim. Empirical results from estimation of this model over the full 85-student dataset are shown on line 14 of the attached log file (Model 1). The estimated coefficient on $PLATOMOD$ is highly significant, with a p-value of 0.017¹ and a point estimate of 0.73: each PLATO module

¹The p-value is the probability of observing a t-statistic of this magnitude if the null hypothesis (that the associated population coefficient is zero) was true.

completed leads to a 0.73 point increase in the August score, *ceteris paribus*.

Evaluating the robustness of the empirical findings

Given the wide range of values recorded for the dependent variable, there may be some doubt that the assumption of homoskedasticity (a constant variance of the error process ϵ) is appropriate. If the errors are heteroskedastic, the estimated standard errors of the regression coefficients will be biased. This issue may be resolved by reestimating the regression specifying that robust (heteroskedasticity-consistent) standard errors are to be calculated. These results are shown on line 16 (Model 2), in which we see that the robust standard error for PLATOMOD is even smaller than the OLS counterpart, and the interval estimate for that coefficient commensurately smaller.

There may be concern that inclusion of those students who did not complete any PLATO modules (but nevertheless spent some time using the system) may bias the results. To evaluate this concern, the regression is reestimated for the 77 students who completed one or more PLATO modules (see line 18, Model 3). The point estimate of the PLATOMOD coefficient is larger—0.92 versus 0.73—and significant at better than the 99% level, with a regression R^2 of 0.1722: that is, over 17% of the variation in August test score is attributable to the model that takes account of the June score and the PLATO experience.

We are also concerned, when OLS regression is employed, in the presence of outliers. While a greater variance of the explanatory variables is usually helpful in estimating precise estimates, severe outliers may distort the relationship. A tabulation of PLATOMOD shows that one student completed 48 modules, while the next most ambitious student completed only 26. We reestimate the relationship in Model 4 (line 20) excluding both zero values and the extreme value of 48, over the remaining 76 students. The results are qualitatively similar, with an even greater point estimate for PLATOMOD (1.14 points per module completed), significant at greater than the 99% level.

The effect of time spent with PLATO on the test score

One possible critique of these findings would suggest that the mere time spent with the PLATO system will have an effect. While time spent with the system is surely positively correlated with the number of modules completed, we would like to establish that it is mastery of the material—and not merely time spent at the keyboard—that has had an effect on attainment. We first fit a model (line 26, Model 5) in which the *number* of modules mastered is replaced with the amount of time spent, in decimal hours, with the system. That model shows that time spent is not systematically related to the August score, after

controlling for the June score. This result is unchanged if robust standard errors are computed (Model 6, line 28).

Alternatively, we might consider that time is another measure of the “PLATO effect,” and include time spent alongside the number of modules completed. In Model 7 (line 33), we see that this model decisively echos the earlier findings: the effects of students’ PLATO experience is related to the number of modules completed (PLATOMOD), and not to the time spent with the system. This result is also achieved if robust standard errors are computed (Model 8, line 35).

Summary findings

At any conventional level of statistical significance, the 85 students’ August 2000 BPSCAT test scores may be judged to have been meaningfully influenced by their participation in PLATO computer-based instruction, when that participation is quantified as the number of PLATO modules mastered. This finding is robust to a number of forms of the model, and to the presence of heteroskedasticity in the error distribution. It is my reasoned judgment that these results illustrate, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the average student’s use of PLATO meaningfully improved his or her test score in the August 2000 retake. Although the interval estimates of the magnitude of this effect are broad, due to the limited sample size and high variance of the August 2000 scores, they decisively exclude zero, and allow us to objectively conclude that the use of PLATO was highly beneficial for the representative student. A graphical illustration of this phenomenon is provided in the attached Figure, which presents a smoothed version of Model 4’s predicted values for the sample values of PLATOMOD. The positive slope of this line is indicative of the general improvement in August 2000 scores accruing to those students who made greater efforts to master PLATO modules.

Background

Dr. Christopher F Baum is an associate professor of economics at Boston College. He joined the BC faculty after earning the Ph.D. in economics from The University of Michigan–Ann Arbor in 1977. Baum has taught econometrics at the Ph.D. level for the past 20 years, as well as undergraduate econometrics and computational economics, and has authored over 30 refereed publications in applied economics and finance, including several related to program evaluation. He directs the University's Graduate Statistical Assistant Program, established in 2000, and is an associate editor of *Computational Economics* and *The Stata Journal*.

```

-----
log: :Rumelihisari:Stetson:[documents]:JFY-Boston:BPSCAT.log
log type: text
opened on: 1 Oct 2001, 20:05:30

1 . use "BPSCAT.dta", clear
2 .
3 . * generate time measurement
4 .
5 . gen time=real(substr(pltotime,1,index(pltotime,".")-1))+real(substr(pltotime,index(pltotime,".")+1,.) )/60
> ex(pltotime,".")+1,.) )/60
(4 missing values generated)

6 .
7 . * descriptives
8 .
9 . summ math* pltomod time

```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
mathjun00	85	32.04706	14.36236	6	68.5
mathaug00	85	51.97647	21.82887	10	90
pltomod	85	7.894118	7.739853	0	48
time	81	10.28416	4.495312	0	19.16667

```

10 .
11 . * test model of retake as function of number of modules completed and orig score
12 .
13 . * (1)
14 . regress mathaug00 pltomod mathjun00

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	85
Model	5297.99104	2	2648.99552	F(2, 82) =	6.25
Residual	34727.9619	82	423.511731	Prob > F =	0.0030
				R-squared =	0.1324
				Adj R-squared =	0.1112
Total	40025.9529	84	476.49944	Root MSE =	20.579

mathaug00	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
pltomod	.7303854	.3000386	2.43	0.017	.1335131 1.327258
mathjun00	.3007251	.1616903	1.86	0.066	-.0209284 .6223785
_cons	36.57337	5.583881	6.55	0.000	25.46525 47.68149

```

15 . * (2)
16 . regress mathaug00 pltomod mathjun00, robust

```

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs =	85
F(2, 82) =	10.32
Prob > F =	0.0001
R-squared =	0.1324
Root MSE =	20.579

mathaug00	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
pltomod	.7303854	.2437015	3.00	0.004	.2455855 1.215185
mathjun00	.3007251	.1760156	1.71	0.091	-.0494261 .6508762
_cons	36.57337	5.594281	6.54	0.000	25.44456 47.70218

```

17 . * (3)
18 . regress mathaug00 platomod mathjun00 if platomod>0

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 77		
Model	6393.42796	2	3196.71398	F(2, 74) = 7.70		
Residual	30741.0915	74	415.420156	Prob > F = 0.0009		
Total	37134.5195	76	488.612098	R-squared = 0.1722		
				Adj R-squared = 0.1498		
				Root MSE = 20.382		

mathaug00	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
platomod	.9216613	.3151606	2.92	0.005	.2936901	1.549632
mathjun00	.2896614	.1636177	1.77	0.081	-.036354	.6156769
_cons	34.02281	5.772744	5.89	0.000	22.52037	45.52526

```

19 . * (4)
20 . regress mathaug00 platomod mathjun00 if platomod>0 & platomod<48

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 76		
Model	6047.81182	2	3023.90591	F(2, 73) = 7.28		
Residual	30315.0698	73	415.274928	Prob > F = 0.0013		
Total	36362.8816	75	484.838421	R-squared = 0.1663		
				Adj R-squared = 0.1435		
				Root MSE = 20.378		

mathaug00	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
platomod	1.14167	.3827197	2.98	0.004	.378911	1.90443
mathjun00	.3024267	.1640739	1.84	0.069	-.0245721	.6294256
_cons	32.02899	6.098194	5.25	0.000	19.87531	44.18267

```

21 . regplot, t1("Actual and predicted for 0 < PlatoMod < 48") saving(predval,replace)

```

```

22 .
23 . * test model of retake as function of time spent and orig score
24 .

```

```

25 . * (5)
26 . regress mathaug00 time mathjun00

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 81		
Model	3304.43459	2	1652.2173	F(2, 78) = 3.64		
Residual	35373.4419	78	453.505666	Prob > F = 0.0307		
Total	38677.8765	80	483.473457	R-squared = 0.0854		
				Adj R-squared = 0.0620		
				Root MSE = 21.296		

mathaug00	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
time	.5230609	.5297404	0.99	0.327	-.5315712	1.577693
mathjun00	.4071025	.1632792	2.49	0.015	.0820387	.7321664
_cons	32.8949	7.877176	4.18	0.000	17.21265	48.57716

```

27 . * (6)
28 . regress mathaug00 time mathjun00, robust

```

Regression with robust standard errors

```

Number of obs =      81
F( 2, 78) =      3.69
Prob > F      = 0.0294
R-squared     = 0.0854
Root MSE     = 21.296

```

mathaug00	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
time	.5230609	.5878957	0.89	0.376	-.6473495	1.693471
mathjun00	.4071025	.1667289	2.44	0.017	.0751707	.7390343
_cons	32.8949	8.285842	3.97	0.000	16.39906	49.39075

```

29 .
30 . * add time spent to original model
31 .
32 . * (7)
33 . regress mathaug00 platomod time mathjun00

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	81
Model	6176.95105	3	2058.98368	F(3, 77) =	4.88
Residual	32500.9255	77	422.089942	Prob > F	= 0.0037
Total	38677.8765	80	483.473457	R-squared	= 0.1597
				Adj R-squared	= 0.1270
				Root MSE	= 20.545

mathaug00	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
platomod	.8672367	.3324367	2.61	0.011	.2052708	1.529203
time	-.0341183	.5538977	-0.06	0.951	-1.13707	1.068833
mathjun00	.2982756	.1629525	1.83	0.071	-.0262043	.6227555
_cons	34.95827	7.640491	4.58	0.000	19.74411	50.17243

```

34 . * (8)
35 . regress mathaug00 platomod time mathjun00, robust

```

Regression with robust standard errors

```

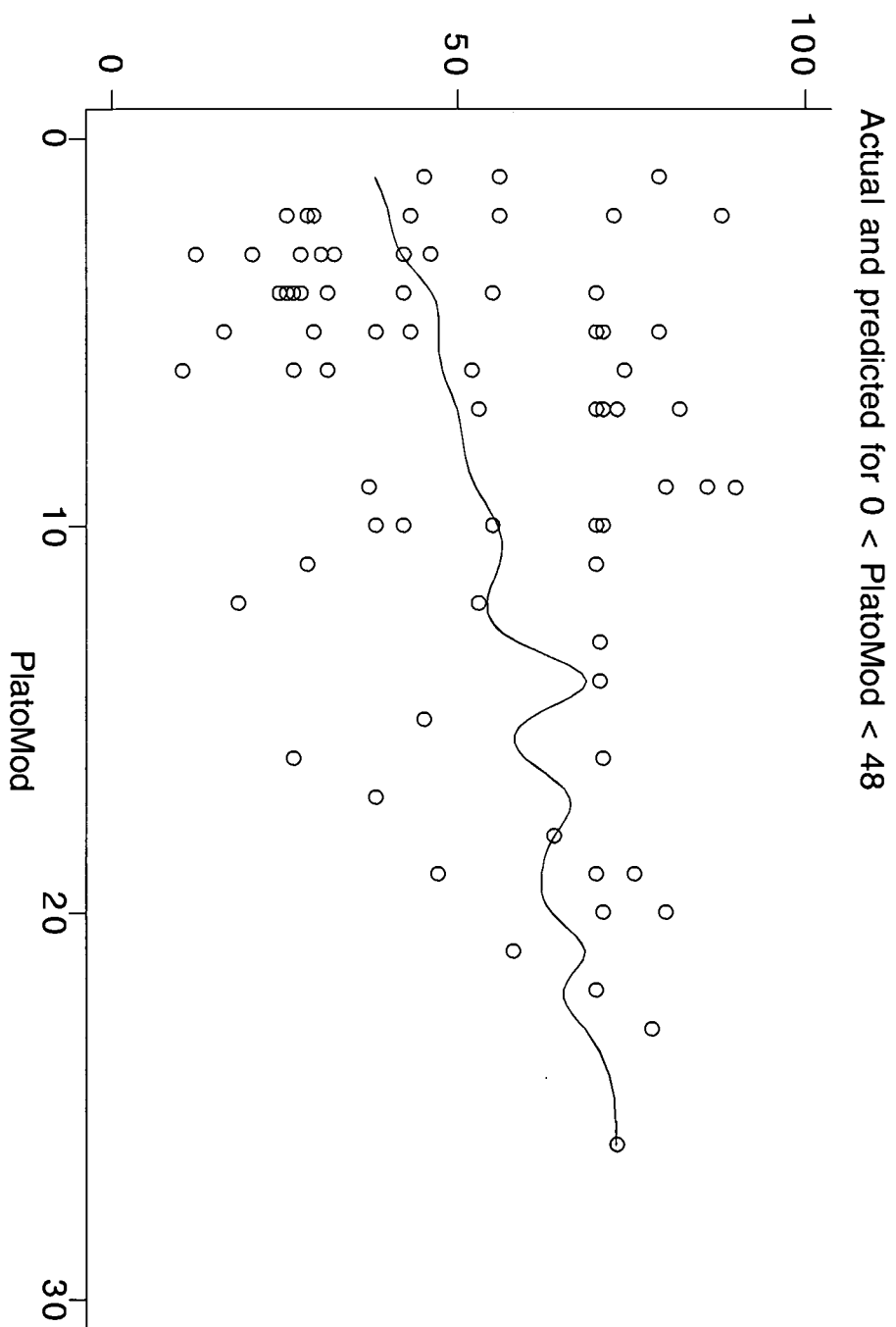
Number of obs =      81
F( 3, 77) =      7.59
Prob > F      = 0.0002
R-squared     = 0.1597
Root MSE     = 20.545

```

mathaug00	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
platomod	.8672367	.2798133	3.10	0.003	.3100573	1.424416
time	-.0341183	.6048935	-0.06	0.955	-1.238615	1.170378
mathjun00	.2982756	.1799907	1.66	0.102	-.0601316	.6566828
_cons	34.95827	8.534039	4.10	0.000	17.96483	51.95171


```
36 .
37 . log close
    log: :Rumelihisari:Stetson:[documents]:JFY-Boston:BPSCAT.log
    log type: text
    closed on: 1 Oct 2001, 20:05:35
-----
```

data and fit for MathAug00



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